THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Speech of the Hon. John A. Bingham.

The following is an extract of the elequent speech of the flon. John A. Bingham at Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohlo, on the occasion of his renomination to Congress:

THE UNION PROPOSITION.

The party calling itself by that name, which has now become honored as the party of the Union, declare that they accept the Constitutional amendment presented to the American broughs as a fair and just bears for the restoration of the Union. IMMEDIATE RESTORATION.

The other party, detaming and diagracing the name of Demorate assemble also in Convention, and resolve that they are in favor of the immediate and unconditional resolvation of the States istely in rebellion; and in favor of their immediate as well as knoonditional representation in Congress. [Voices—"Nover. Never!"] The word "immediate" is their and you exampt in the party of the immediate and the party of the Republic; they are opposed, of course, to the Constitutional Amendment; they are opposed, of course, to any new guaranties being required for the safety of flow is the protection of persons or properly in the securation for the protection of persons or properly in the Southern States of the Union after restoration. Ask any one of their leaders what he means by "immediate and unconditional restoration," and if you only assure him that your fidelity may be relied upon, by following his steps to the privacy of the own of them come to the Captrol and assume to sit down in the halts of Congress, that when left of the Repoble in the rift of the people, they shall be allowed to do so without the halts of Congress, or exercise the daties of the highest flows to the latter of the people, they shall be allowed to do so without the halts of Congress.

Republic, rally at the pole and declare in favor of the adoption of this amendment, rely upon it, every State in the South will imitate right speedily the example of Tennessee, and you will have the amendment ratified by the votes of all the States, and a restored Republic by the time the Fortieth Congress assembles. Is it not worth contending for to restore this Republic and perfect your Constitution, so that the whole people because will have an their care and keeping the humblest Bate and the humblest citizen of the great Republic's or the Assembles. The state of the great Republic's or the bareafter Georgia may not make it a penal offense for any one to teach her ignorant children to read the Word of God.

Speech of John A. Allderdice.

Mr. John A. Allderdice before the Union Club of New-Castle, Delaware, August 24, thoroughly reviewed Democratic legislation during the Rebellion in that State. His

cratic legislation during the Rebellion in that State. His closing remarks were as follows:

In vaice have I sought the record of the Democratic party of Delaware for one single act, during the Rebellion, which should entitle it to public confidence as being friently to the Union. Formally it professed in words such friendship, but every set faisified its profession. I do not say that there were not Democrate who, in the struggle, desired the success of the Government, but they more than neutralized their position by destroying its moral power at the ballot-box. I speak of the loaders and rulers of the party, who are also the rulers of the loaders and rulers of the party, who are also the rulers of the State. Falling, for the reasons I have alluded to, in adding our star to the Rebelling, they resorted to the next best means to assist their friends in the South. They refused to add the Rational Government in its effort to thwart treason. Whatever moral force they commanded, was freely given to the Rebels in arms against the rightful authority of the Republic. In the Spring of 1861, it was dangerous in many parts of the State to raise the National emblem. Those who left the State to Gabt in the Rebel army were Democrate; and if they have returned, are now members in good standing of that party organization, and are acknowledged by the party as men who have discharged their duty to their principles, and who will now vote the Democratic taket as the exponent of those principles.

The Democratic party of Delaware decred every measure

party organization, and are acknowledged by the party as men who have discharged their duty to their principles, and who will now vote the Democratic ticket as the exponent of those principles.

The Democratic party of Delaware decried every measure for the successful termination of the war and the preservation of the Union. He representatives in Washington voted equinat every proceeding by which a loyal peoule sought to mustan the unity and integrity of the Nation. Every means was reserved to in order to destroy the confidence of our people in those to whom was confided places of power and trust. They were denounced as despots and tyrants. Every mistake or improper act of subalterns was charged directly against the great cause. Our disasters were secretly rejoiced over, and our victories were the clouds of despondency. All the wild takes of barbariam charged upon " gallant amics by their enemies were listened to with willing ears, while the well attested facts concerning the marder of thousands of the bravest and best in the land, by treatment which would diagrace a tribe of savages, are received with incredulity.

Those are the men who govern Delaware to-day. These are the men who are now eccking to obtain power in our National councils, that they may destroy the very results of victory, will you aid them in maintaining rule in Delaware! or will you seek to hide away the mark of disloyalty inflicted upon last, and strive to replace her proud jewels, lost by the teach lang and sots of those who have proved themselves unworthy contributions.

Union meeting held at Shelbyville, Tenn., Col. William B. Stokes stated some new facts in regard to Mr. Johnson's change of principles. We quote the follow-

It was prejudice that changed this, and it is time now that we pat away this prejudice. I am not afraid of their coming mon an equality. If any man lets them got ahead of him it as coale of intelligence and moral worth, it is his own fast in the scale of intelligence and moral worth, it is his own fast in the scale of intelligence and moral worth, it is his own fast in the scale of intelligence and moral worth, it is his own fast in the scale of intelligence and moral worth, it is his own fast in the scale of intelligence and moral worth, it is his own fast in the scale of intelligence and moral worth, it is his own fast in the scale of intelligence and moral worth, it is his own fast in the scale of intelligence and moral worth, it is his own fast in the scale of intelligence and moral worth, it is his own fast in the scale in the scale of intelligence and moral worth, it is his own fast in the scale of intelligence and moral worth, it is his own fast in the scale in the scale of intelligence and moral worth, it is his own fast in the scale in the scale of intelligence and moral worth, it is his own fast in the scale in the scale of intelligence and moral worth, it is his own fast in the scale in the scale

election of 1858. The old men do not want to again send their sons down here to fight their great battles over again. There are too many "vacant chairs," and too many bereaved hearts clustering about those Northern firstides to allow of this Government being again given into the control of its enemies. I warn all Rebel sympathizers not to follow a course intended to keep up this strife, and bring on another war, the result of which cannot be doubtful. The South has suffered enough already, God knows, and now let us have peace, based upon the only possible terms, a conformity to the great principles of liberty and lastice.

Gen. J. H. Hammond addressed a large meeting at Macon, Mo., on the 13th, in which he made the following statements relative to President Johnson and the condition

of the South:

It would be impossible to state step by step how the changes occurred in manners of the people. I had, when I went South, been approached by a prominent Rebel leader, a man who had been a United States Senator, and then a Confederate Senator, and had just returned from Mexico, and by him unject to identify myself with the Rebel party of the South. He said they intended to unite and control the country and Government by means of a strong and compact organization under the patronage and leadership of the President. I expressed my doubts as to the possibility of committing Mr. Joinson to any such scheme. He assured me he was already committed, and that he had evidence in his possession to that effect. This, recollect, was early last Fall. I was disqueted by it at the time, but did not appreciate its importance. If I had I never would have settled in the South.

I could multiply evidence that through the South the treasonable, rebellous spirit maintains its say, and that the demangences and traitors there are as a powerful and ready for evil and to lead the people to destruction as in times past. The only persons that I ever heard anything like peaceful wishes from were the under officers and sabilers. In Missis sippi, in Tennessee, Kentucky, everywhere, the meanest and most fractions are those who did not go into the field during the last war, and are now anxious to get another; and I firmly believe that the masses of the Semined quit if they had not been goaded in reason by their old masters, the slawe-holding politicians, who, with the

traitors in the North who stabbed us in the back during the war, are now hedding another war and rebellion.
You cannot realize as I do, who have 'lved among them, the amount of talk there is about war. It eated as a thing certain to occur, and certain to break out it. the North between the Radicals and Conservative or Co., whend Democracy, and oh! how they glout over the prospective transfer of the war to Northern soil. What visions of vengeance to be glutted, and all with the assistance of Andrew Johnson and the Couperhead alies. They have the impudence to eall the Union party Radicals, Robels and Dismionists, and urge all the old lies of amalgamation and negro equality glidy as ever. Morrover, the expectation of recognition by the President, the Robel representatives and the Couperhead members as the tree Congress, was and is freely and constantly expressed, justified and wished for. This treasonable measure is regarded as a Christian act, and support exactly promised.

A large Union meeting was held at Birmingham, Penn., on the 25th, and was addressed by R. B. Carnaban, esq., and Gen. J. K. Moorhead, candidate for Congress in the XXIId District. Gen. Moorhead said he had received a letter a day or two before from a disabled soldier who filled the position of elerk in one of the departments at Washington. The letter stated that a few evenings ago nearly all the clarks in the different offices met for the purpose of taking action in regard to the Soldiers' and Sailers' Convention, which will meet in Pittsburgh on the 24th of Spitember. After the matter had been discoused for some time, a person present said that in case they compromised themselves, the President might insist upon having them all discharged from their positions. This remark brought a one-armed soldier to his feet, who exclaimed: "It we hold office at the cost of principles, iet the office so!" Mr. Carnahan's able and manly address bore amply testimony to the fact that he was a member of the same brigade, and his course would meet with the sanction of every honest and true man in the country.

The General stated that although the fighting had been stopped, the Rabellon bad not yet been put down. He was a member of Congress when the Rabels proclaimed the doctrine of secession and retired from the Union. He had warned them that if they went out they would be forced to return to their allegiance, but they boldy avowed their determination to carry on the war to the knife, and after a long and bitter struggle they had been subduced. The Rebels had forfeited their lives and property and were willing to come back upon filled the position of clerk in one of the departments at Wash-

to carry on the war to the knife, and after a long and bitter struggle they had been subdued. The Rebels had forfeited their lives and property and were willing to come back upon any terms Congress would ask. The Southern States would have been reconstructed, and the Union resistablished, but for the anxiety of the Democratic party to get hold of the reins of government. They began to tains the Republican party was overshadowing them, and unless they could do something to concentrate their power they would lose their position. The project of assimilating with the traiters of the South was then proposed, and the issues which now divide the nation decided upon. Fortunately, however, the framers of the Constitution had placed in it means for its own protection and preservation, and the efforts of its enemies to destroy it would prove futile.

John M. Botts on the Philadelphia Convention

John M. Boits on the Philadelphia Convention

The Culpepper V. Journal prints the following:

Sunday Monxiso, Aug. 19, 1856.

Dean Stofer: Some down and eat your dinner with me. I am spoiling to hear some Seesh talk about your Philadelphia Convention and platform; how the whole South like wilpped spaniels were made to take back seats; with mouth closed not allowed to speak a word; to set durt, to sullow in the mire "to thank God that the divine institution was destroyed;" that the Union was more sacred than before the Rebellion;" "that there was no right in any State, of combination of States, to seeded; "that the Rebel debimate repulliated, and the National debt he paid; "that the Federal soldiers and sailors must be taken care of, and rewarded for whipping the South;" and all this said and done this humiliating self-stolinguition submitted to, for a little "bread and butter"—a mere crund from the public crib. Oh, am ashamed of this Southern meanness; I always gave your party credit for bolisess and determination, though wholly destitute of other principle or honesty—but also, for position of the suman nature—what will not "bread and butter" de with humery men!

as my leader as long as he sticks to the track. Come down and congratuate me on the great triamph of my principles. The surrender of Lee and Johnston to Grant and Sherman (who could not Leip themselves) was as nothing in comparison with this robustory, uniceraal, manneaus surrender of the Sacesh Democracy. Thanks to "Doolittle" he is "Do Little" no longer! He has done more than the armies of the United States were able to accomplish. What is to become of the poor Union men first frightened into this trouble and than between the state of the country of the

If you come, bring with you some late Richmond papers; if not send them by the bearer. I want to see how they take their humiliation. Yours, fraternally, hereafter.

J. M. BOTIS.

Speech of Gen. Wade Hampton.

At a meeting held by the soldiers of Anderson District for the purpose of forming a Soldiers' Association, Gea. Wade Hampton was waited upon by a committee, and in response delivered the following speech:

BROTHER SOLDIERS OF ANDERSON: I deem myself fortunate that ecodent has given me the pleasure of meeting, with you to-day, and of participating in the landable objects contemplated by your meeting; and that pleasure is greatly enhanced by seeing around me many of the brave men whom it was my good fortune to command during the war. These mountain regions gave to the armies of the South some of our best soldiers, and it is due to them that I should declare, what I do here with infinite gratification, that I had in my ranks none better, braver or more devoted than the men of this and the adjoining districts. In your presence I dasire to tender to them my heartfelt thanks for their conduct as soldiers. They have the proud consciouses of having performed their daily to the State, and this will be some compensation to them for the result of the war. And, brother soldiers, while we acquiesce in the result, let us not admit that the cause of it was unjustifiable or wrong, I accept the terms upon which we laid down our arms in good faith, and it is our duty to observe these terms faithfully, but while I do this, I shall never say that we had not right on our side—I shall never say that we had not right on our side—I shall never say that we had not right on our side—I shall never hold my State as guilty or her sons as traitors. The cause is not to be judged by success or failure. Success does not inevitably make right or truth or terms upon which we laid down our arms in good faith, and it is our duty to observe these terms faith-fully; but while I do this, I shall nover say that we had not right on our side—I shall never hold my State as guilty or her some as traitors. The cause is not to be judged by success or failure. Success does not inevitably make right or truth or justice, nor does failure always knolly with, wrong or failer. Success does not inevitably make right or truth or justice, nor does failure always knolly with, wrong or failer shood. If the justice of a cause always insure success, Poland, Hungary and Ireland world not now groan under the heel of the oppressor, nor would the South he reduced to the sad condition of our beloved land, we must not for sake it. She has need of all her soms. You know that in years that are just passed yor regarded it as your highest duty to stand by your State. Her colors are nasied to the mast and let us stand or fail with her. Give her all the sid you can, and if she sluke, at least let us go down with her. For these reasons I have discouraged emigration. I believe it is our highest duty to assist in the resistablishment of law, order, peace, to help the widows and orphans made by the war, and to endeavor to raise our prostrate and bleeding country. We may not be able to do much toward alleviating the suffering and sorrows of our people, but we can at least take our share of them, and thus lighten the general burden by distributing it among us all. To the accomplishment of these objects—the highest that patriotism can inspire—I invoke your earnest cooperation. It will require all your energy, all your strength, all your endurance, to restore hope to our people or vitality to our State. We can expect nothing from the Government of them, and thus flighten the general burden by distributing it among us all. To the accomplishment of these objects—the highest that patriotism can inspire—I invoke your earnest cooperation. It will require all your energy, all your strength, all your endurance, t

received me.

The Philadelphia Conventions

AN UNPUBLISHED ADDRESS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. SIR: I happened to know that the President of the Philadelphia Convention received on Tuesday last a letter, of which I take the liberty to send you a copy. He will not, if challenged, deny in Its advice was, on the whole, pretty well followed, but the Convention forgot to give the reason.

Yours,

To the President of the Philadelphia Convention.

DRAE SIR: The Philadelphia Convention has a very delicate and difficult duty to perform. May one who feels great interest in regard to what it shall do be allowed to make, without improper intrusion, a few suggestions!

Let the aim of the Convention be definitively apprehended, that the means for its accomplishment may be wisely provided. This aim is—is it not l—so to affect public opinion in the Free States, that by the results of the Fall elections and the admission of Southern representatives, the party inaugurating the Convention and their friends shall have a clear majority of votes in the next Congress, and so put an end to them schiefs Convention and their friends shall have a clear major by of votes in the next Congress, and so put an end to the m schieft of radical rule?

What class of minds must the action of the Convention, infin.

What class of minds must the action of the Convenius, and snoe, in order to its success? Plainly those of the least obstante and radical Radicals. Here comes in the great difficult insuperable except by the exercise of the most statesmanlificat in its removal. The Peace Democrats and their friend of the South, whom the Abolitionists—most efficiently for the purpose—call Copperheads and traitors, are the natural allie of the new party, and indorse it heartily; and yet in order secure the requisite number of Radical votes, the Convention must publicly reject, rebake and discard them. The wrath the people against these men is, unfortunately, too reent. They are the Nessan's shirt, which must be pioff wholly, bodily. It will not be enough to tee fithe float in the share of Vallandighams and Woods on or the people against these men is, unfortunately, too recent. They are the Nessus's shirt, which must be put off wholly, bodily. It will not be enough to tear off the flaps in the shape of Vallandighams and Woods on one side and the most representative Rebels on the other. At the same time, the Convention must nowhere appear to aim at avoiding appearances. The constant talk of The N. Y. Times that is will not do for leading Copperheads to be admitted to the Convention, because, as its language implies, it would not look well. Its exhorisations to the South not to send downight fire-enters; the advice of the Southern press to send "moderate" Rebels; the optimate of the Convention would have a bad appearance at the North; while it is all along implied that both the Peace Democ its and the Secessionists are to sustain, as they undoubtedly will, the party of the Convention—all this is enacting the extrict most clumsily. All these precastions—and much more carefully than they have been—should have been used in selecting delegates, but to give publicly the reason for it is suitedial!

The difficulty of the situation has been greatly increased by the convention of the situation of the situation is a suited to the same of the convention in the situation has been greatly increased by

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

A REPLY TO THE N. T. TIMES.

The Times recently published a coarse a ttackupon the New-York correspondent of the Augsburg Allgemeine Zei. tung for his criticism of the President's course. 'The following reply was sent to The Times, but not published, and we cheerfully do the writer the justice which The

Times deales:
To the Editer of The N. Y. Times.
Sig: The New-York correspondent of the Augeburg Allgemeine Zeitung, although duly thankful for the very forcible language which you have seen fit to apply to him, would yet like
to ask you a few questions, which, coming as they do, from a
to ask you a few questions, which, coming as they do, from a
to ask brained madeup, and "rapscallion" who is "subtionack brained madeup," and "rapscallion" who is "sub-

bis cosp detait?

Tird: Would the execution of the programme foreshadowed in Mr. Blair's Reading speech imply the crime of treason (if carried out by force), or would it not! You may deay it, but will you also dony that there are in this country a few million native-born people, who would differ from you on that point!

But enough of these questions. I desire, however, to add a few remarks on the character of my correspondence to the Aligemeins Zeitung. It is less than a year since one of your contributors, Mr. C. L. B., had occasion to remark, while in the interior of Tyrol, how felly informed the people whom he conversed with were upon the altest details of American politics. He traced the source of that information to the very correspondence which you see fit to decounce. It is over ten years since my leiters appeared regularly in the Aligentiae Zeitung, as well as in two or three others of the most conspicuous datiles politicade in Germany, and there is not an intelligent American residing in Germany but will cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that no single writer has contributed more to the creation of a thorough, appreciative understanding of American affairs than your correspondent has. None that know of these things will accuse me of self-concell when I assert that all during the war my letters to the German press have been one of the main-stays of the quotations of American bonds at the German money markets, and that in this respect they have effected to a times more than the feele efforts of our Consul at Frantfort. I do most assuredly assert that no less than from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 of American bonds have been purchased in Germany during the war, simply on the strength of my uncessing, and, I am happy to say, successful efforts to neutralize, with the German public, the vile calumines of that British press. There is accreely a single financial statement of Mr. McCalloch's issued but what I use as the subject of a leading article in the Aligensiae Zeitung, farnishing, in evolutions of facts

articles in dozons of other Continental (not exclusively derman) papers.

But if it is a crime, by the new Philadelphia code, not to identify the Government of the United States with the person of its chief executive officer, but rather to distinguish between the two, then to that charge I plead guity. I do givery in the progress of a country of which I have become a citizen, not by the accident of birth, nor by any force of circumstances, but of my free choice; and of which I propose to remain a legal citizen, without ever sacrificing my convictions or those principles, of which, during the first two or three months of Mr. Johnson's Administration The N. F. Times was an element advocate.

" SUPPORT."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribone.

"The Tribune, published by colored men at New-Orleans, after a brief suspension for lack of support, has been revived."

Sir: I cut the above from The Journal of Commerce of

to-day. The "support" for the lack of which this paper was suspended is not, as would seem to be conveyed by this paragraph, of a pecuniary nature, but muscular and military. It is such "support" as the citizen set upon by assassins calls for from those in authority; from the nearest policeman, if there is any, and, if he fails, from a plateon of soldiers. That "lack of support" is capital. President Lincoln died from just such "lack of support," and every other victim of violence, whether single-handed or in mobs. The art of putting a fine point on things could no

further go. New-York, Aug. 29, 1866. LOYAL REPRESENTATION.

To the Editor of The N. I. Tribune.

Sire: There is danger in the doctrine set fouth by the Philadelphia Convention and its upholders, that the States in rebellion against this Government should be immediately admitted to representation in its Congress, on the ground that the right is guaranteed them by the Constitution: "No taxtion without representation."

1st. The Constitution has not previded for the restoration of rebellious States to rights formerly enjoyed.

2d. The Constitution was made by loyal men, and the enactments therein for the benefit of the loyal men of the whole nation.

action.

As no provision was made for their resteration, extra legis-

tion of taxation, but the fact of their not being able to per-form this duty does not release them from its obligations, but does not take away from them the benefits of loyal representa-

THE NAME OF OUR PARTY. A Washington correspondent makes the following sug-

Names are said to be things—and are sometimes of great imbartance to political parties as well as to individuals. I propose that the great Union party of this country—which has carried on the late grand content for liberty to a triumphant is no—shall be styled the "Loyal Union party." The opposite of "Loyal" is "Disloyal," and these two concise and significant terms would properly designate the parties into which the country is now divided.

A LOYAL MAN FROM THE START. A LOTAL MAN FROM THE START,

THE PRESIDENT'S COLLUSION WITH THE DEMOCRACY. A correspondent makes the following inquiry. Unquestionably The Post did assort what he says, and we

noticed it at the time: host the fact disclosed in Tas Econing Post's notice
Dean Richmond an important one—viz: that the amalgat
tion ticket of last Fall was got up onder the Proside
suspices and assurances at the very time he was saying
would fight his battles within the lines of the Union party!

would fight his battles within the lines of the Union party?

RECONSTRUCTING REBELLION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane.

SIR: I have just had a conversation, at the Fifthave. Hotel, with one of the leaders and acknowledged leaders in support of "My Polion," who stated the case so clearly that it ought not to be lost.

That I might not forget the exact words. I wrote them down on the spot. Among other things, he said: "The South is more loyal to-day than any part of New England." Getting the whole drift of his statements, I summed them up to him in these words: "Then you think that Massachuseits caused and made the Wart. That the South was right in all it did, and that every Union soldier was disloyal and unconstitutional?" His emphatic reply was: "Yes; those are my sentiments exactly."

Another said: "Jeff. Davis will be pardoned, and then he has just as much right in the United States Senate as you or I hare."

These are the only two prominent; men attending the recep-

These are the only two prominent, men attending the reception of Prestdent Johnson with whom I conversed on that occasion, and they were both sober.

I thought they expressed these "noble ideas" in more "terse phrase" than even the President does, and that for that reason The Times might want them preserved, though in substance there is no improvement, Young &c., w. w. w. N.

EDESERTED AND DESERTING—THE POST.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sire: Up to this time I have been a careful reader of The Ecening Post, I remember it as it was in its days of integrity and power, and have marked each step of its decline and fail. Once it spoke manly words for freedom and equal rights, and spoke them is a muniy way. Now its ruling idea seems to be to transfer the political control of the country to Bribels and their friends; and this it advocates in a style which may be characterized as half faithent and half puerile. However the style is good enough for the sentiment, and toe sentiment is suited to the style. Of course the grand ultimate object is a revenue tariff, to be obtained by Rebel votes in Congress. There are many of us who are in favor of that; but we do not want if at such cost as the honor of the country—and we won't have if at that price.

There are many of us who are in favor of that; but we do not want it at such cost as the honor of the country—and we won't have it at that price.

I don't need The Post any longer. I always like to know what the other side has to say, and am a regular reader of such Southern sheets as The Mobile Times. Those papers are openly and frankly devilish in all their works and ways, and we can all see what they mean without being obliged to rub of a rather thin varnish of loyalty.

I shall save something (and lose nothing) by dropping The Polt. I inclose \$5, for which please send me 12 copies of The CASPAIGN TRIBURS.

New York, Aug. 30.

"MY POLICY" IN NEW-YORK CITY.

To The Editor of The N. V. Tribuse.

Sir: During the screnade on Wednesday evening in Fourteenth-st. opposite Delmonico's, after an attempt to cheer Mr. Johnson, excers were called for for Gen. Grant and giren with a will, as were cheers for Farragat; whereupon, one of the "Boys in Blue." who was near by when Lies surreduced, said to a friend. Tool dare not call for three cheers for Congress." 'Yes, I dare," was the reply, the truth being proven by his instantly doing so, when three ronsing cheers from the crowd around showed unmistakably how "my policy" is regarded by the people in this city. Truth requires us to add that the gentleman who called for the cheers for Congress it a Southerner, and not a poor one at that.

MR. JOHNSON'S LAUDATORS.

Truly yours, MR. JOHNSON'S LAUDATORS.

MR. JOHNSON'S LAUDATORS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribues.

Sir: I would wish to make a few remarks in reference to the Presidents visit to this city. No doubt you have a full report from your own ample corps of correspondents, but I wish the remark that there were very few of the intelligent portion of the community present. The procession was made up of Jadge Carlono's friends and those in the interest of the wire-pulling office-boiders in this city and county. The President knew the men he had to speak to and suited his words to his late actions. Yours, with respect.

New York, Aug. 20, 1806.

A POLICEMAN.

VISITING THE PAST.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: When the late Hon. Mr. Douglas was stumping the country, via New York and Boston, it was announce that he was on a civit to his grandmother, somewhere out West Can it be possible that he did not find her, and our worth President continues the search, that she may at least have the ment? What is this mystery? Yours, A Converted. New York, Aug. 29, 1866.

GEN. HOBART WARD.

To the Editor of The N. K. Tribuse.

Sta: Will you please inquire through your paper how the galant Erg. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, who signs the call for the meeting of the soldlers and sailors to be held at Union square for the purpose of indersing the policy of Audrew Johnson, came to leave the U. S. service?

B. W. H. Paterson, N. J. Aug. 29, 1856.

The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

different atores, within two blocks of each other. I found to proprietors opposed to "My Policy," and most earnest denouncing his course. If we could only know whether he a few or friend, we would then be able to decide the momento question—his true motive for his present preference of traitoristic and of loyal men.

Parntorist.

Parntorist.

TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENCE.

"TEN MILLIONS OF AMERICANS IN THE SOUTH."

Total Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Bin: Mr. Raymond of The Times, who wrote and read the long and windy address at the Hippodrome at Philadeiphis, says that there are "ten millions of surepresented Americans in the South." If he means that there are 10,000,000 of caus in the South." If he means that there are 10,000,000 of whites in the ten States now unrepresented on account of their treason, he has missed it full 5,000,000, es. by the census of 1800 the white population of the cieven seconds States was about 5,000,000, from which take Tennessee and West Virginia, and the number of whites now unrepresented will be only about 4,000,000. So much for his knowledge of statistics or for common honesty.

Hawever, if he means that there are "ten millions of Ameri-

However, if he means that there are "ten millions of Americans in the South unrepresented," including white and blacks, he is about correct. But is Raymond in favor of representation and suffrage for all? It would seem so, as he pleads most elequently for the "ten millions," and must therefore be a sudderscenared to mero suffrage. Universal Ammesty! Universal Suffrage! Good for Raymond, Has he turned another summerset! or is he about to forsake the company of Rabels, and again act with the loyal party! Yours truly.

New York, Aug. 21, 1866.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S EGOTISM.

To de Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: President Johnson, in his reply to the delegation of the Philadelphia Convention, makes allusion to himsel 120 times in a speech of about 10 minutes, in the following manner, vir.: "I" is mentioned sixty eight times; "my," thirty-eight times; "es," only fourteen times. This is sufficient of A. J. self-sufficiency. Yours, &c., F. L. Plainfield, N. Y.

"ANDREW, SAVE MB OR I SINK."

To Me Editor of The N. V. Tribune. Sin: To ascertain how the great work of "Upheavregions on in our most Conservative city, it is only necessary to call at the vendors of news. One week before the meeting of the "Great Upheaving" party at Philadelphis, the stand near the depth distributed to their regular customers, 95 copies of The Times, and 36 of The Thinuxe. August 20, Tries, 22; Trimes, and 36 of The Thinuxe. August 20, Tries, 22; Trimes, and 36 of The Thinuxe. August 20, Tries, 22; Trimes, and 36 of The Thinuxe. August 20, Tries, 22; Trimes, and 36 of The Thinuxe. August 20, Tries, 20; Trimes, 20; Trime

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION AND THE FENIANS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Iribune.

Sin: Will you please supply an account of the action of the Philadelpnia Convention on the subject of British American Neutrality Laws? The resolutions proposed by "Gen." Carroll of New-York must have met the approval of "Ges." Carroll of New York must have met the approval of the New York politicians, as their proposer is a known disciple of the Richmond-beggar school, and his friend Church was on the Committee on Resolutions. It is not likely the resolution would have been moved without their consent. As it was not reported, it must have been suppressed. If so, by whom and on what account! Was it on account of Savard and Johnson, because it interfered with their "policy" toward England! or was it on account of the restored Rebeis, because the Irish stood by the Union and its flag! I am, Sir, yours respectfully, An American Inishman.

Neg-York, Aug. 18.

As no provision was made for their resteration, extra legislation is required for that purpose.

As the rights and benefits of the Constitution were to be applied to a loyal people, we have no right derived from that instrument to apply them equally upon those who have sacrificed to defend, and those who have done their utmost to destroy.

It is said in the address by Mr. Raymond that "representation is a dairy which the States ows to the country, and, therefore, Congress debars them from doing a duty by keeping them out."

The performance of this duty is inseparably connected with benefits they have no right to in their present state.

Loyalty is an adjunct to the duty of representation, and unless thus qualified they are not able to perform it.

Ualess Congress shall enact that they may represent Treasen, they must represent through their representatives a loyal community.

If their crime units them for the duty, it is not the fault of Congress that they are not represented.

The right of the Government to Tax does not require that in order to perform the duty the party shall be loyal. If this were the once it would be very easy to rid ourselves of taxes by arowing Rabel centiments.

They gove this duty of representation level and the content of the government to Tax does not require that in order to perform the duty the party shall be loyal. If this were the once it would be very easy to rid ourselves of taxes by arowing Rabel centiments.

They gove this duty of representation level and the content is accounted by a boy to break the feet of the Government to Tax does not require that in order to perform the duty the party shall be loyal. If this were the once it would be very easy to rid ourselves of taxes by a row of the government to the duty of representative to the d

which is very clear and pure, was more than I could well swall low continuously, on account of its coldness. low continuously, on account of its coldness.

Sucely this is one of nature's curiosities. At the same time it is one of nature's curiosities. When it was first brought to public notice, some of the learned from the Nov-England colletges went and saw it, but they could not agree in their theorizing upon it. Can any one explain the phenomenon to Yours, Crossings, Ohio.

Foster's Crossings, Ohio.

Foster's Crossings, Ohio.

WHICH IS TRUE, AND WHICH IS PALES!

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane. Size: In the first column of this morning's Times, the "following "heads" occur: "Peace Order, Tran-gailing, and Authority Throughout the Land." In the sixth lum may be found the " heads" " More Disturbances on the Eastern Shore—Troops Ordered from Richmond." Can you in form me which is the truth, and which the lie? Also allow me to ask Mr. Raymond if he is willing to stake his reputation for veracity and judgment on the truth of the first extract? New York, Aug. 20, 1806. Yours truly.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND JOHN TYLER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: When living in Philadelphia at the time of John Tyler's apostacy, I met one day in Chestnut-at, a leading Democratic politician, who, in answer to a question of mine as to what he thought of it, replied: "To be candid with you, to what he thought of it. replied: "To be candid with you, we admire the treason and despise the itaitor." It strikes me that this must be the sentiment of all honorable Democrats. If so, how misorably low has Andrew Johnson failen? I have sonooled myself to believe that in the ranks of the Democratic party were very many who would always despise a traitor. How few followed Andy Johnson's illustrious predecessor. History tells us. May we not fear that Andrew Johnson, like his brother Tyler, may die, as he did, a traitor to his country? And is this not foreshadowed by Raymond's address? I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

Lancseille, Conn., Aug. 23, 1895.

PARADE OF THE PIRST DIVISION FOR PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I understand that there has been an order is sued for a parade of the First Division, National Guard of New York, to except President Johnson around the city. I, as a militia man, think it a swindle to call out 1,000 loyal men to a minita man, think it a swindle to can out the broad man as President Johnson, or to suit the whim of any politician. But the Common Council, because they have a guest with whom they want to carry favor, must rob thousands of citizens of time and money, and cause needless expense to fall upon the people. I say this is an outrage, and feel confident that I express the opinion of nearly all the men in my regiment. Your, East

men in my regiment. Yours, &c.,

"THEY STOOP TO CONQUER"-PERHAPS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I see a great deal of boarting in certain papers of the unexampled manimity of the late gathering at Philadelphia. A strong point is also rade of the cheerful Philadelphia. A strong point it also I are on an execute account sequescence of the ex-Rebels. I thin I can give you the exclanation of the action, or rather inaction of the Southern delegates. I had occasion on the afternoon and evening of Tursday, after the preliminary organization, to circulate extensively among the delegates at the Continental Hotel and unavoidably heard a group of Southerners discussing the valuation. There seemed to be something diagreeable pro-

Respectfully yours. Brooklyn, August 22, 1866.

REPORT FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT-DR. HARRIS'S WEEKLY LETTER-THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE DISCHARGE OF CARGOES-AN OPINION FROM

COUNSELOR TRACY-MISCELLANZOUS MATTERS. A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Schultz, the President, in the chair; Col. Clark officiating as Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and

proved, the Attorney submitted the usual batch of orders, which were approved and directed to be put in force.

Dr Sross, from the Sanitary Committee, reported a plan or the proper ventilation of tenement houses, which was advected in file.

red on file.

Treasurer reported a number of bills which, on examin, were directed to be paid. The bills amounted in all to The Treasurer also presented a resolution asking that he be

THE PASSANGES OF THE BAVARIA.

The Passanges of THE BAVARIA.

Dr. Swinnians asked that the passengers of the steamship Bavaria might be allowed to come to the city, no cases having coursed among them for the past 15 days.

Dr. Stoke objected. He did not think it safe to let those scople come up to the city yet. They should be confined for he tal term of 21 days. This will expire on the 5th of Sep-ember, and the possengers will not be allowed to come to the

counsel, and I understand them to be realing for oard to the I having effect; liceré disregard the restrictues of the health proceed, which limit the unleading to a place. I such permits are absolute.

estation, and would place this floard to opposition to the rightful authority of the Health Officer, and I therefore advise easiest such ex-ternent. Respectfully submitted, Ang. 73, 1996.
The communication was read and ordered on file. REPORT FROM THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT. The nemal weekly report from the Sanitary Superintendent, howing the work that has been done for the past week, was ben submitted. It is as follows:

The menual weekly report from the Sanitary Superintentions, chowing the work that has been done for the past week, was then submitted. It is as follows:

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENY,
METROPOLITAN HOADD OF HEALTH, New YORA, Aug. 29, 1806.

JACKANS S. SCRUTT, etc., President Meto-philata Board of Health.
Sim: I have the honor to state that since my last report, 907 separate reports upon noiseances have be a received at this office from the impectors and Assistant Inspectors of the Board of Health.
Of this number, 838 having been found properly prepared, were forwarded to the storage, and the remaining 19 reluxed to the several officers making them for correction or completion.

The reports received are upon the following nulsances: 139 full and officers by prices II distincts and drains, 5 store gatters, 9 houses and basements, 15 horse stables, 1 Ferministy manufactory, 10 secant late, 12 can stables, 3 manure heaps, 44 yards, contra, and areas, 16 pagestes, 5 hone and offal bodding establishments, 2 shapstechouses, 7 statest and alleys, 3 culverts, 1 distilliery, 1 tunnery.

The impecting officers have reinspected 45 huildings or premises regarding which special orders under the first clause of the lath section of the Health Law had previously been carryed, and have reported whether said others have been complied with, 25 and complied with; 3 are being compiled with. Total number of orders received from inspectors with reports thereon, 43.

Total number of preliminary notices reported from this office for the abstracts of our sangeled with, 25 and have of gatbaga-targe destroyed, 11.

Myor thorough the charge of the complaint-effect reports 36 com-

immer of preliminary notices reported upon, 279. Number compiled with, 207. In the compiled with, 172. Number of garbage-boxes destroyed, not compiled with, 172. Number of garbage-boxes Major collections, in charge of the complaints office, reports #8 complaints received from citizens since last report, all of which have been referred to medical logspectins offices for investigation, and report.

Capt. Let d. commanding the Sanitary Company of the Police Department, reurn 184 orders for the shadement of muisances, erreed since last reurn 184 orders for the shadement of muisances, erreed since last events by owners, and 181 not compiled with. The execution of the latter has been directed by the Board of Police.

LETTER PROM D3. HARKIS.

The following letter from Dr. Harris was submitted:

Muincourtan Boand or Harris was submitted:

Muincourtan Boand or Harris was submitted:

Nuincourtan Boand or Harris was submitted:

Sin: Authentic information cancersing the progress of spidemic choices in our country at latest dates above that the course of the epidemic has been expecting visible throughout that the course of the epidemic has been expected uring the post insee weeks throughout the entire navigable course of he Ministry and tributines upon the river stembarts or in river towns. The facts concerning is dissemination from point to point in that rast inegion are of the intuor practical imperance.

The rapid sprearing of the epidemic from New Oreans, particularly through the river particle of Louisians, and its continued extension from the single load of sick solders that landed in Texas as well as the history of such river towns. The facts concerning its dissemination from point to point in that rast region are of the intuor practical imperance.

The rapid sprearing of the epidemic from New Oreans, particularly through the river particle of Louisians, and its continued extension from the single load of sick solders that landed in Texas as well as the history of such river boye to see these facts faithfully collect

The Board then adjourned for one week.

OLD NEW YORK.

less fetally than in provious visitations, but in the Southern pro-of that empire and through Central Europe upon the shores an utaries of the Dimbe and the Fruth, and in many of the m-cantaments the force and extent of the epidemic are repor-threatening and thus far very faist. Whatever has been learns coming reliable upwentite necessirs? In other cities is at this m.

LANDMARES OF THE CASY.

Among the few historical localities and objects of interest which the rapid growth of New-York, and the sonstant change incident to war, tagresse in population and trade, have left for the contemplation of the citizen and stranger, the following will be found best worthy attention:

Broadway, as the representative street and leading the oughfare of the past, as well as of the present city, furnished the best field for observation, and the Battery the best solab from which to start on our antiquarian tour. Bowling Green in the times of the Dutch was the "Court

Straas" in contradiction to the Heere Wegh, which was the name of the highway beyond the Walla, was already a popular part of New Amsterdam, and no doobt presented the most pleasing features of the town. On the opposite or east side the street for a short distance, measured by its present length, seems to have been inhabited by the humbler and poorest classes, being mainly composed of hovels and small shantles, in front (south) of the Green, was the Parade, which also served as the Market-place. The Bowling Green was first too closed in 1732. The row of any buildings facing the Green on the south, and extending from State to Whitesiall-st, cover the site of the old Dutch and English forts. The Old Government House, which served as the Custom-House subsequent to 1730, stood here until 1815, when it was taken down to make room for the present buildings, which at that date were considered the finest private residences in the city. The Kennedy House, No. 1 Broadway named after the Hon. Archibald Kennedy, then Collector of the Port, afterward Earl of Caselias of the Scotch poerage, who built it in 1730, is one of the most interesting relies now left standing. It occupies the late of the "Kocks Tayern" built by Fieter Kocks, an officer in the Dutch service and an entire leader in the Indian War of Straas" in contradistinction to the Heere Wegh, which was the the Dutch service and an active leader in 643. In colonial times it was the heat of in the Colony, having been successively leadquarters of Lords Corowallis and Hove

Anticew McAvoy of Stapleton, Stabell 1stabil, was period arrested by an officer of the Fifty first Presented of the complaint of William Pardy. The complainant states the on the 22d instant the prisoner, in company with a man named Powers, relieved him of his god watch and chain, valued a \$100, while on a moonlight excursion around Staten Island. He was taken before the justice at Stapleton, who committee him to juil in default of \$1,000 but for trial before the Grand Jury of Richmond County. Andrew McAvoy of Stap

MISSIONARY WORK IN NEW-YORK .- The City MISsion held their monthly meeting on Wednesday evening in the sion held their monthly meeting on wednesday evening in the Duane M. E. Church, Hudson near Spring-st. A. R. Wetmers, esq., Vice President, in the chair. Several of the missionaries made brief statements of their observations and experiences in visiting choices and typhos fever patients, and the poor, stek and suffering generally, in tenement house, hospitals, prisons, &c., and the happy regular of evengalistic efforts among all sorts of people. The flow George J. Mington, Superintendent of Missions, spoke of the Maravam Mission among the thorisants of Germans in the Eleventh Ward, and also of the Mission Station among the Irish in the Fourteenth Ward, and is the encouraging progress of the work. The chairman referred to the old Duane-st. M. E. Church in the Fifth Ward, and it is connection with the operations of the City Tract Society in 1831-2. The Rev. T. B. Smith, the patter of the meeting, and his peat mistered in the proceedings of the evening-like sympathy with the indefatigable missionaries, and his best wishes for their continued success. From the report of labors performed by the city missionaries we gather the following statistical facts 2,615 missionary visits, 473 meetings, 235 persons induced to attend churches and wissions, 232 children brought to Sunday school, 112 libites and Testaments given away, and 71,830 tracts distributed. Duane M. E. Church, Hudson near Spring-at., A. R. Wat-

MERTING OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.-The Committee appointed under authority of a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress to investigate the expenditures in all the branches of the service of the United States have commenced their services in this city. the expenditures in all the branches of the service of tase United States have commenced their services in this oity. Their sessions are private, and the results arrived at will not be made known until the Committee reports to Congress at its next session. The following are the names of the members of the Committee: On the part of the Senate: Mr. Kdmande, Mr. Williams, Mr. Backalew. On the part of the House of Representatives: Mr. Hals, Mr. Schenck, Mr. S. J. Randall, Mr. Jenckes, Mr. John L. Thomas. The joint resolution under which the Committee is acting is as follows:

Whereas, The insocial condition of the United States demands the state of the decampy in all departments of the Government, is andered to sustain the credit of the union, and to relieve the people at the satient postole day from the burden of excessive transon and whomas there is executed by believe that in many departments of the

inclinate of the numeric practical importance. The rapid spreading of the spinshing of the same spinshing of the spinshing of

Corresponding Sony M. B. Ig.